

## Women Are Urged To Prepare to Take Defense Positions

Draft Will Increase Job Opportunities, Miss Anderson Says

By the Associated Press.  
Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau in the Labor Department, predicts that the national defense program will alter the industrial status of women.  
She urges women to be alert to this for their own good and for the good of the defense program.  
When Uncle Sam got into the first World War, women bobbed their hair, invaded industry—and stayed there. Miss Anderson thinks the draft will have an early effect on employment of women.  
Allowing for the fact that this is peace-time conscription and rearmament for defense and not mobilization for war, she said yesterday the Women's Bureau has dug into records on employment of women in industry in 1914-1918—and also how well women kept their toe-hold in the post-World War period.  
Against this background Miss Anderson forecast that as men go now into military training and as industry is stimulated by the rearmament program there will be an increase in the number of employment opportunities for older men and women.

**Labor Surplus Now.**  
Miss Anderson said there was a surplus of labor in industry at present, but added she expected this slack, especially in skilled labor, to be taken up. "Reports now are that women with training are finding employment," she said.  
She recommended that women get preliminary training for future opportunities.  
"Of course such training cannot take the place of training on the job," she said, "but women should at least know what a factory machine looks like if they intend to operate one."

**Advice Offered.**  
Only by having preliminary knowledge and training can women expect to get a break with men in wages and placement, she said. Of women who write into the Women's Bureau for advice she said:  
"We advise them first to register with their home town or State employment office, then to get industrial training at night schools, take vocational courses or courses offered by such organizations as the National Youth Administration."

It might be timely for women to consider the possibilities of professional careers in fields—engineering, aeronautics, map-making—usually thought of as masculine grounds, Miss Anderson said.

The factory doors have been wider open for women than since before the first World War. It may be after this world upset there will be women heading engineering firms, building bridges, skyscrapers.

**Added Manpower to Be Needed.**  
As the young men first in training come home and take back their jobs, other men will go into training. In addition, increased industrial operations, new industries, will need added manpower—and womanpower—as the present rearmament plan develops.

Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War, director of munitions, in a study on "America's Munitions 1917-18," reported that the industries that sprang into prominence upon this country's entrance into war—those concerned with armaments—were "not conspicuous employers of women labor."

The number of women in the iron and steel industry constituted less than 3 per cent of the working force in 1914 and but little more in 1916, Mr. Crowell found. During the war the proportion of women after the first draft was double the



COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.—THE KING RIDES AMONG HIS PEOPLE—King Christian of Denmark begins his 70th birthday as he starts every day—even rainswept ones like this—with a brisk horseback ride. Photo passed by the German censor. —Wide World Photo.

proportion in 1914, and more than treble after the second draft.  
His conclusions were that the labor shortage and excessive demands on industries essential to the production of armaments resulted during the war in four main effects on the employment of women, namely:

(1) Sharp increase in their employment in these industries during the war; (2) marked decrease in the number of women in the traditionally woman-employing industries relieving long-standing congestion and improving wages; (3) employment of women in skilled crafts, other than armaments, from which they had been practically debarred before the war; and

(4) "The success attending the emergency employment of women in occupations requiring a high degree of skill and the expansion of commercial trade, resulted in the retention of women in most of these crafts and industries after the close of the war and bade fair to encourage a larger use of woman labor."

### Tom Mix

(Continued From First Page.)

left Tucson at 1 p. m., was serving as advance agent for a circus scheduled to show in Phoenix shortly. The cowboy star was carrying \$6,000 in cash, \$1,500 in travelers' checks and several valuable jewels.

**Native of Pennsylvania.**  
Mix was born at Mix Run, near Dubois, Clearfield County, Pa. He worked as a cowboy in Texas, Arizona, Wyoming and Montana and won national riding and roping contests at Prescott, Ariz., and Canon City, Colo., in 1909 and 1910.

During the years when he was identified with pictures, Mix always was cast as a hard-riding, gun-toting hero out to thwart unlawful acts in the days of the Wild West. In recent years he has appeared in Wild West circus shows and for a time operated his own circus, the Tom Mix Wild West Show. He also made frequent vaudeville tours and in 1938 and 1939 made personal appearances in Europe.

Mix served with the United States Army in the Philippine Islands, in the Spanish-American War and during the Boxer Rebellion in China, winning a medal and citation. He was with the British Army at the siege of Ladysmith during the Boer War in South Africa.

As a law enforcement officer, Mix

was sheriff of Montgomery County, Kans., and Washington County, Okla., and later saw service as a deputy United States marshal in the Eastern Oklahoma district and with the Texas Rangers.

He was livestock foreman of the Miller Bros. "101" Ranch, Bliss, Okla., from 1906 to 1909.

With the advent of talking pictures, Mix turned to circus and vaudeville work exclusively. Although Mix was generally associated with the West he did not go West until he was 26. Until he was 18—when he enlisted in the Army to serve in the Spanish-American War—Tom worked at odd jobs in Dubois and as a waterboy for lumberjacks in the Allegheny Mountain forests.

After serving two hitchhikes in the Army Tom went to Oklahoma, where he joined the Miller Brothers "101" Ranch.

**Learned to Ride in Father's Stable.**  
Mrs. Emma Schwartz, 63, oldest sister of the one-time movie star, recalled tonight at Dubois that her brother learned the horsemanship that carried him to movie fame while helping their father, who managed a Dubois stable.

She told of how young Tom liked

### Wonder Horse Tony, Over 20, Still Lives On Tom Mix's Ranch

By the Associated Press.

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 12.—Tony, a wonder horse which co-starred with Tom Mix, survives its master.

Mix said he paid \$12 for the animal which he trained himself. Tony went with the cowboy lumina on a tour of Europe in 1925 and both were widely acclaimed.

Although it was not generally known, Mix feared Tony might be seriously hurt in some of the dangerous stunts they were called upon to perform. So another lumina, Buster, with the aid of paint to make them look exactly alike, often doubled for Tony.

Tony finally became too old for the strenuous movie and circus life and was retired a few years ago to Mix's San Fernando Valley ranch, near here. Tony's exact age is obscure, but it is over 20.

## Maryland U. Head Criticized for Use Of Forestry Funds

Dr. Byrd's Handling of Money Illegal, Board Tells Governor

By the Associated Press.  
BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—The advisory board of forestry asserted in a report to Gov. O'Connor today that Dr. H. C. Byrd, University of Maryland president, had used State Forestry Department funds to help meet deficits in the general university operating funds.

"Until 1936, the Forestry Department budget . . . was submitted simultaneously to the University of Maryland Board of Regents and to the State budget director," the report said.

"Since then, as a result of instructions, it is sent only to the president of the University who, after he has made such changes as he deems expedient, incorporates it into the general university budget. Neither the board of regents, the director of the budget, nor the State Board of Public Works is given the opportunity to examine the State forester's recommendations."

The advisory board said it believes the method of handling the Forestry Department budget was contrary to law, and recommended that its budget be drafted separately from the University budget.

The report stated that in 1939, when the University budget was cut \$189,000, the department of forestry "was compelled to take a proportionate cut of \$11,736, or 16 per cent of its total budget."

"In effect, this constituted a penalty imposed upon the department for a condition for which it was in no wise responsible."

Dr. Byrd recently became involved in a controversy with the Forestry Department when he proposed that the latter should be moved to College Park. Final action on the proposal has not been taken.

## Priest Declares World Is 'Spiritually Bankrupt'

By the Associated Press.  
MILWAUKEE, Oct. 12.—"The world today and especially our own United States is spiritually bankrupt," the Right Rev. Msgr. Peter M. H. Wynn, of New Orleans, La., president of the Catholic Press Association, told of the association's national educational press congress today.  
"Only 35 per cent of our American people are still aligned with organized religion and 78,000,000 of our people do not belong to any religion at all," said the speaker, who is editor of Catholic Action of the South.

"Pulpit and Christian schools do not reach them. Only a God-fearing press can begin to make them conscious of eternal values."

### Officers Installed

The Allied Youth, Post No. 13, of Arlington County, Va., has installed officers as follows: John Holler, president; Hugh Burner, vice president; Pearl Thompson, secretary; George Clark, treasurer, and Eddie Johnson, editor.

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